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PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

JAMES G. BIRNEY AND

We are verily guilty concerning our brother . . . therefore is this distress name upon us.

CINCINNATI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1837.

GAMALIEL BAILEY, Jr., Editors.

VOLUME II. NO. 26, THE PHILANTHROPIST, SUBLIMENT WEEKLY BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, N. W. corner of Main and Sixth streets,

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Tanna, Two Dollars per annum, always payable Letters or Communications on Susiness, should be seted to C. K. Bushner, those relating to the initial department to the editors. In all cases pos

that whe YATTAON to be a breach of the We extract the following from the heart-stirring volume peoms, just published, from the pen of John G. White. Emancipaler.

Toussaint L'Ouverture. Toursaint L'ouvervar, the black chieflain of laying was a slave on the plantation of M. Bayon de laberta. When the general rising of the negroes took slace, in 1791, Toursaint refused to join them, until the ad aided M. Bayon and his family to escape to Baltimore, he white man had discovered in Toursaint many noble pranches of education; and the preservation of his life. as of education; and the preservation of his life ing to the negro's gratitude for the kindness. 1797, Toussaint L'Ouverture was appointed, by each Government, General-in-Chief of the armies

Franch Government, General-in-Chief of the armies it. Domingo, and as such, signed the Convention with least Maitland, for the evacuation of the island by the least. From this period until 1801, the island, under government of Toussaint, was happy, tranquil and aperons. The miserable attempt of Napoleon to rebish slavery in St. Domingo, although it failed of its inded object, proved fatal to the Negro chieflain, acherously seized by Leclerc, he was hurried on board made the night and conveyed to France, where he was fined in a cold subterranean dungeon, at Besancon, are in April, 1803, he died. The treatment of Tousat finds a parallel only in the murder of the Duke maint finds a parallel only in the murder of the Duke about finds a parallel only in the murder of the Duke alternation. It was the remark of Godwin, in his lectures, that the West India islands, since their first discovery by Columbus, could not boast of a single name, which deserves comparison with that of Toussaint L'Ouven-

The moon was up. One general smile Was resting on the Indian isle-Mild-pure-etherial; rock and wood, In searching sunshine, wild and rude, Rose, mellowed through the silver gleam, Soft as the landscape of a dream: All motionless and dewy wet, Tree, vine, and flower in shadow met: The myrtle with its snowy bloom, Crossing the night shade's solemn g The white cecropia's silver rind Relieved by deeper green behind-The orange with its fruit of gold-The little paullinia's verdant fold,-The passion-flower, with symbol holy, Twining its tendrils long and lowly,— The rhexias dark, and cassia tall, And, proudly rising over all, The kingly palm's imperial stem, Crowned with its leafy diadem,-Star-like, beneath whose sombre shade, The fiery-winged cucullo played!

Yes lovely was thine aspect, then, Pair island of the Western Sea! Lavish of beauty, even when Thy brutes were happier than thy men, For they, at least, were free! Regardless of thy glorious clime, mindful of thy soil of flowers The toiling negro sighed, that time No faster sped his hours. For, by the dewy moonlight still, He fed the weary-turning mill, Or bent him in the chill morass. To plack the long and tangled grass, And hear above his scar-worn back The heavy slave-whip's frequent crack; While in his heart one evil thought In solitary madness wrought, One baleful fire surviving still,

The quenching of th' immortal mind-One sterner passion of his kind, Which even fetters could not kill, The savage hope, to deal, ere long, A vengeance bitterer than his wrong!

Hark to that cryl-long, lond and shrill, From field and forest, rock and hill, Thrilling and horrible it rang, Around, beneath, above;-The wild beast from his cavern sprang The wild bird from her grove! Nor feat, nor joy, nor agony
Were mingled in that midnight cry; But, like the lion's growl of wrath, When falls that hunter in his path, Whose barbed arrow, deeply set, Is rankling in his bosom yet, It told of hate, full, deep and atrong Of rengeance kindling out of wrong: It was as if the crimes of years The unrequited toil—the tearsme and hate, which liken well Burth's garden to the nether hell, Had found in Nature's self a tongue, On which the gathered horror hung; As if from cliff, and stream, and glen, Burst, on the startled ears of men, That voice which rises unto God-Solemn and atern—the cry of blood! sed and all was still once m Save ocean chaning on his shore

sighing of the wind between The broad hanens's leaves of green-Or bough by restless plumage shook. Or distant brawl of mountain brook, not was the silence. Once again

Pealed to the skies that frantic yell-Gloved on the heavens a flery strain,
And dashes rose and fall;
And, painted on the blood-red sky,

Dark, naked arms were tossed on high; And, round the white man's lordly hall, Trode, fierce and free, the brute he made, And those who crept along the wall, And answered to his lightest call

With more than spaniel dread. The creatures of this lawless beck Were trampling on his very neckling And, on the night-nir, wild and clear, Rose woman's shriek of more than fear; For bloodied arms were round her thrown, And dark cheeks pressed against her own!

Then, injured Afric, for the shame Of thy own daughters, vengeance came Full on the scomful hearts of those, Who mocked thee in thy nameless woes, And to thy hapless children gave One choice—pollution, or the grave!

Dark-browned Toussaint!-the storm had risen Obedient to his master-call-The Negro's mind had burst its prison-His hand its fron thrall! Yet where was he, whose fiery zeal First taught the trampled heart to feel, Until despair itself grew strong, And vengeance fed its torch from wreng? Now when the thunder bolt is speeding Now—when oppression's heart is bleed!

Now—when the latent course of Time Is raining down in fire and blood-That curse, which through long years of crime, Had gathered, drop by drop, its flood: Why strikes he not the foremost one, Where Murder's sternest deeds are done?

He stood the aged palms beneath, That shadowed o'er his humble door, istening with half-suspended breath, To the wild sounds of fear and death-Toussaint l'Ouverture! What marvel that his heart beat high! The blow for freedom had been given; And blood had answered to the cry Which earth sent up to heaven! What marvel, that a fierce delight miled grimly o'er his brow of night, As groan, and shout, and bursting flame, Told where the midnight tempest came; With blood and fire along its van, And sleath behind! be was a Man!

Yes dark souled chieftain! if the light Of mild Religion's heavenly ray Unveiled not to thy mental sight The lovlier and the purer way, In which the Holy Sufferer trod, Meekly amidst the sons of crime,-That calm reliance upon God For justice, in His own good time, +-That gentleness, to which belongs Forgiveness for its many wrongs; Even as the primal martyr, kneeling For mercy on the evil-dealing, Let not the favored white man nam Thy stern appeal, with words of blame. Has he not, with the light of heaven Broadly around him, made the same

Yea, -on a thousand war-fields striv doried in his open shame! Kneeling amidst his brothers' blood, To offer mockery unto God, As if the High and Holy One Could smile on deeds of murder done!-As if a human sacrifice. Were purer in his Holy eyes, Though offered up by Christian hands, Than the foul rites of Pagan lands!

Sternly, amidst his household band, His carbine grasped within his hand, The white man stood, prepared and still, Waiting the shock of maddened men, Unchained, and flerce as figers, when The horn winds through their caverned hill. And one was weeping in his sight,

The fairest flower of all the isle,-The bride who seemed but yesternight The image of a smile, And, clinging to her trembling knee, Looked up the form of infancy,

With tearful glance in either face, The secret of its fear to trace. 'Ha stand, or die!' The white man's eye His steady musket gleamed along, As a tall Negro hastened nigh, With fearless step and strong. What ho, Toussaint!' A moment His shadow crossed the lighted floor. 'Away,' he shouted; 'fly with me,-The white man's bark is on the sea, Her sails must catch the seaward wind, For endden vengeance sweeps behind. Our brethren from their grave have spoken The yoke is apurned—the chain is broken; On all the hills our fires are glowing-Through all the vales red sload is flowing! No more the mecking White shall rest His foot upon the Negro's breast; No more, at morn or ere, shall drip. The warm blood from the driver's whip: Yet, though Tousaint has vengeance sworr For all the wrongs his ruce have Though for each drop of Negro blood, The white man's veine shall pour a flor Not all alone the sense of ill-Around his heart in lingering still, Nor deeper can the white men feel The generous warmth of grateful zeal. ide of the Negro! fly with me to off The path is open to to the season Away, for life! He spoke, and present the young child to his manly breast.

As, headlong, through the cracking cane, Down swept the dark insurgent train Drunken and grim-with shout and yell Howled through the dark, like sour

Far out, in peace, the white man's sail Swayed free before the sunrise gale, Cloud-like that island hung afar,
Along the bright horizon's verge, O'er which the course of servile war Rolling its red torrent, surge on surge. And he—the Negro champion—where In the fierce tumult, strugles he? Go trace him by the fiery glare Of dwelling in the midnight air-The yells of triumph and despair-The streams that crimson to the sea!

Sleep calmly in thy dungeon-tomb,* Beneath Besancon's alien sky, Dark Haytian !—for the time shall come, Yea, even now is nigh-When, every where thy name shall, be Redeemed from color's infamy, And men shall learn to speak of thee, As one of earth's great spirits, born In servitude, and nursed in scorn, Casting aside the weary weight And fetters of its low estate, In that strong majesty of soul, Which knows no color, tongue or clime Which still hath spurned the base control

Of tyrants through all time! Far other hands than mine may wreath That laurel round thy brow of death, And speak thy praise, as one whose word A thousand flery spirits stirred, Who crushed his forman as a worm Whose step on human hearts fell firm:-Be mine the better task to find A tribute for thy lofty mind, Amidst whose gloomy vengeance shone Some milder virtues all thine own, Some gleams of feeling pure and warm, Like sunshine on a sky of starm, Proofs that the Negro's heart retains Some nobleness amidst its chains, That kindness to the wronged is never Without its excellent reward, wo Holy to human-kind, and ever Acceptable to God,

The reader may, perhaps, call to mind the beautiful met of William Wordsworth, addressed to Toussai Ouverture, during his confinement in France. Ponesaint!—thou most unhappy man of mea.! Whether the whistling rustic tends his plough Within the hearing, or thou liest now
Buried in some deep dungeon's earless den;
Oh, miserable chieftian!—where and when

Oh, miserable chieftran !—where and when
Wit thou find patience !—Yet, die not; de thou
Wear rather in thy bonds a cheerful brow:
Though fallen thyself never to rise again.
Live and take comfort. Thou hast left behind Powers that will work for thee; air, earth and skie There's not a breathing of the common wind.

That will forget thee; thou hast great allies, Thy friends are exultations, agonies, And love, and man's unconquerable mind."

TEXAS.

From the Religious Intelligencer. Texas.

Many of our exchange papers are filled with appeals to the public, respecting Texas. It is apprehended that the extra session of Congress which is to be held in September, will be the time for annexing Texas to the U. States: the united States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their prisoners of war; he says:

"A novel method of treating prisoners of war is practive commercial embarrassments, this most effect us who will clothe and feed them, and made to perform the eality quiet and inoffensive, and are treated as such. They are generally quiet and inoffensive, and perform their task with easy of more the public journals and their correspondents are enduty of slaves—and are treated as such. They are generally quiet and inoffensive, and perform their task with easy of more the public to get up remonstrances to negro in intellect."

Whether this be an infringement of international law, securing the prisoners of war is practically and the united States, have so far improved upon our system that the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far improved upon our system as to enslave their the United States, have so far im Many of our exchange papers are filled with appeals to resentatives may well understand the will of their constituents, and know how to act in the coming emergency.

We would join in this loud appeal to the public, if we had
the least hope of success; but we feel as confident of the
creatit as we should if we had seen the vote of the passage
of such a bill, and the signature of the President, recorded.

We produced this a very and a half ago, when samples have had seen the vote of the passage
that this a very and a half ago, when samples have had seen the vote of the passage
that the produced that in twenty-five years,
we would have white slaves at the North. Texas is now
the working at the door of our Union for admission,—grant of
the first will have admitted a torritory where the
States will then have a majority in our Congress, and the
states will be to fasten the fetters, upon the working the of such a bill, and the signature of the President, recorded.

We predicted this a year and a half ago, when so much sympathy and individual and almost public assistance was given by the South to the Texians in their pretended struggles for liberty; but which was obviously an aggressive and hostile invasion for the conquest of territory by avaricious and unprincipled men, where they might extend and or control of slavery. How of those who will spurn ye like dogs when ye've done; these ten years ago, showed the practicability of this mea-sure, and unpolicities importance to the South; and unpolicities in the series of letters more than ten years ago, showed the practicability of this mea-sure, and urged its importance to the South; and from that time to this the South have been absolute their tensors. these result the minds of these man have been turned for these the minds of these man have been turned for the minds of th

We live in an evil day; and the signs of the times as fully portentious of still greater evil. The very ele-nts of the precious institutions, in which we have glo-less of the precious institutions, in which we have glo-ated the protection of the dissolving; and where shall we for protection for the way related of one who witnessed the wonderful meteoric phenomenon, which occurred some withour of three years since, when the stars seemed to be falling and dismay he ever and anon fixed his eye upon one bright place amidst the surrounding commotions, he felt the kinglings of hope that the end of things was not come. And where is our hope amid the more fearful convalsions that surround us? In this bright, unchangeable, unfailing truth—THE LORD REIGNETH, This is the bright is on the throne; and His throne standeth sure. He will cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A righteous Gold cause the wrath of man to pusing Him. A right of the same structured colonist, from Liberia, whose public examination in Chatham Street Chappel created such at excitement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, and a scattement in 1834. Mr. Brown is a builder, a wrath He will restrain, se Him, and the remaind

Slavery in Texas.

It will be seen by the following extract from a letter of

whether this be an infingement of international law, we leave for others to decide; certain we are, that it is an solutile referred when he declared that in twenty-five years, we would have white slaves at the North. Texas is now knocking at the door of our Union for admission—versati

Of those who will spurn ye like dogs when ye've done The pitiful tyrants whose fortunes are felling McDuffic and Pickens, and Wise and Calhoun

gotten when and hote Missouri became a slave State, nor by taker memory. Artaneas recently was added to the list of the consequences, and whoever has operved, with but half an eye, if and whoever has operved, with but half an eye, if and whoever has operved, with but half and the constant of the constant of the consequences, and the constant of the

wind there be for a generation to come, an immense slave fifty per cent, and all the northern slave-holding States, the shall be not stated in the traffic unproductive and and in the most of the traffic unproductive and and in the most of the traffic unproductive and the strength of the socursed system, through all its departments, would be increased beyond computation.

To specify no other advantages that would accrue to the increased beyond computation.

To specify no other advantages that would accrue to slicient to give our readers confidence in our prediction that it will speedily be done?

We are conscious of no treasonable feelings when we say, that when that time comes, (which may a merciful liferty, and the strength of the world was to southern domineering; nor are we willing to stand up processed. The each abominations. In the spirit of benevolence she is any chance of exciting a conservative influences that why should not as severed. The spirit of benevolence she as the spirit of benevolence she as a spirit of the processed bondmen, impatient of the tardy properties such abominations. In the spirit of benevolence she say, shand from our very sould we shore she is any chance of exciting a conservative influence; that the spread of the confict, and the very visit of the confict; and what the oppressed bondmen, impatient of the tardy proper that the spirit of benevolence she say chance of exciting a conservative influence; the spirit of benevolence she should he oppressed bondmen, impatient of the tardy proper the spirit of benevolence she should not as serving a conservative influence; that the spirit of benevolence she should not as serving a conservative influence; there is any chance of exciting a conservative influence; the spirit of benevolence she should he as a requisition of citizenship, to are should not as the spirit of benevolence sho

The "Friend of Man" has the following letter from Mr. frown, the returned colonist, from Liberia, whose public examination in Chatham Street Chapel created such

ent as dross; and though I have sacri-

freed much to gain thee, yet all my loss for thee is gain!
You doubtless wish to hear me say something about
coming home, but on this point I cannot say much, though it is likely I will return in the spring. But I cannot to

You will please excuse my weakness, as it may be callled away by such feelings; but my only request of you in this matter is, that you pre serve this letter for my son to read, should I not be allow serve this letter for my son to read, should I not be allowed to see him again in the land of the living, that he may know the whitring thirst of his father for liberty. And may our Heavenly Father grant that he may catch the same spirit, and yet seek liberty from sin, which is above all.

I am your affectionate son,

THOMAS C. BROWN.

And yet, when we think of the crisis now before the colored people in the States, and the great need of just such spirits as this, we confess we more highly honor the sentiment which was adopted by the great meeting in Philadelphia, in 1817, just after the formation of the Coloniza-

" Resolved, That WE WILL NEVER SEPARATE OURSELVES FROM THE SLAVE POPULATION

iday he lectured again, in accordance with previous notice, at the same place. In the morning, hand-bills, containing resolutions disapproving of Anti-Slavery principles and lactures; were distributed in the pews of the church, and thrown into the yards of the neighboring hou-church, and thrown into the yards of the neighboring hou-ses. The services of the evening commenced with sing-ting and prayer, and was followed by an address from Mr. that no circumstances can ever justify a man in holds in and prayer, and was followed by an address from Mr. that no circumstances can ever justify a man in below his fellow man as property; it matters not what motive his fellow man as property; Codding, who had spoken half an hour without interruption, when two persons, whose names we learn are Hiram Hill and John Hammond, carpenters, walked up the broad aisle, with a quick step, and hats on, and ascended into the pulpit. One of them passed behind Mr. Codding to the opposite side, and each seized him by the coffer, when the opposite side, and each seized him by the collar, when one said to him "You must come out of this, you have no bu-siness here," or words of similar import, and then they dragged him headforemost down the pulpit stars. Some of the auditors ran to rescue him, and having set him free this is the passion that reigns triumphant there, and the who do not understand this trait in Southern characters. scized the two men, and pinioning their arms with hand-who do not understand this trait in Southern character kerchiefs, placed one on the upper pew on the right, and will in a few years have ample evidence of its existence under a guard of one or two strong men, and kept them demn the relation, altogether; others condemn the motive there until Mr. Codding had finished his address, and consult, which, in some individuals, sustains that relations. cluded the services of the evening with a prayer. In the Many a slaveholder would go as far as this, who neverthe mean time application was ma their apprehension, to answer for the assault on Mr. Codding, and the disturbance of the meeting, but it was refused. As soon as the last prayer was concluded, some fifteen or twenty of the friends of Hill and Hammond rushed into the church, rescued them from their captors, and led them to the tavern, where they announced their glericus achievement with three cheers. The meeting at the church was otherwise quietly dissolved. We are totally opposed to the whole race of Anti-Slavery lecturers who infest the State, but we shall not suppress our opinion that the magistrate who refused the warrant that was demanded, ought to be impeached for culpable neglect of nded, ought to be impeached for culpable neglect of his duty .- Boston Post, ...

rolls of ton Lim ANTI-SLAVERY.

Letter to Catherine E. Beecher. No. 1. done 1

BROOKLYNE, MASS. 6TH MONTH, 12, 1837. My Dear Friend

I feel much obliged to thee for the interest thou hast ex-pressed in me, and the effort thou hast made to convince the of my ignorance and error. I very much regret that thy book has appeared just at a time, when, from ture of my engagements, it will be impossible for me to give it that attention which the subjects demands. The only way in which I can reply to it, under existing circum-

On the second page, I find that thou thinkest I have not

printed, any book, panipulation of color, or stavery, we within this commonwealth, to make insurrection, or to trary, in thy book, I find the following acknowledgment:

— 'Most persons in the non-slaveholding States, have considered the matter of southern slavery as one in which sidered the matter of southern slavery as one in which the color of the state of the stat within this commonwealth, to make insurrection, or to rebel, or denying the right of masters to property in their slaves, and inculcating the duty of resistance to such right, or shall, with intent to aid the purposes aforesaid of such book, pamphlet, or other writing, knowingly circulate, or cause to be circulated, any such book, pamphlet or other writing, such person shall, if a slave or other colored person, be punished by stripes not exceeding thirty-nine, and transported and sold beyond the limits of the United States, ander the order of the Executive of this commonwealth; and if a free white person shall be deemed guilty of Faloxy, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary of this commonwealth, for a term not less than two years, nor more than five years.

Angulation cutrage at Brighton, in the Evangelical Congregational Church, and at the conclusion was saluted by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, much to the disturbance of the town. On Monday he lectured again, in accordance with two parts and the ringing of bells, much to the disturbance of the town. On Monday he lectured again, in accordance with two parts and the ringing at the conclusion was saluted by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells, much to the disturbance of the town. On Monday he lectured again, in accordance with two parts and the proposes aforesaid, or the matter of southern slavery as one in which they were no more called to interfere, than in the abolition of the press gang system in England, or the tythe system in Ireland? Now I cannot see how the same principles of rective of this year in Ireland? Now I cannot see how the same principles of rective of this year in Ireland? Now I cannot see how the same principles of rective of this year in Ireland? Now I cannot see how the same principles of rective of the year produce such entirely make they have been wrong on this point, and cannot admit what thou art anxious to prove, namely, that United States, have end in the pro

'mere purposes of gain,' as if this was the whole abelition principle on this subject. I can assure thee that Aboli tionists do not stop here, by any means; for if such were our views, we could not possibly condemn any of those professors, who tell us they are holding their fellow creatures in bondage for their benefit. Our principle is uth, who do not hold their slaves by any means as mue, Where, then, is the sin on, to answer for the assault on Mr. Codogists condemns our principles in tots. And Northern apolion, to answer for the assault on Mr. Codogists condemn them, too, and they know it, notwithstand

ANGELINA E. GRIMKE.

COMMUNICATIONS

The True and only Guard for Liberty.

My last article was written in a hurry, and per haps has not been sufficiently understood; and as I think no pains should be spared in explaining and illustrating subject of such importance, you will be so good as to indulge me a little further with the use of your columns. What is a good government? It is a system of rule or laws, whereby authority is exercised for the protection of right, and for the subjugation of wrong; or, in the with attention which I can reply to it, under existing circumis by desultory letters, thrown from thy pen as I
our place to place. I prefer this mode to that of
a long a time to answer it as thou didst to answer
cal.

Letter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinter for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its peinwords of the Apostle, "for the punishment of evil-doers

That any member of an abolition or anti-slavery society who shall come into this state, and shall here maintain by speaking or writing, that the owners of slaves have no property in the same, or advocate or advise the aboltion of slavery, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than 200 dollars, and shall suffer a term of imprisonment of not less than six months, nor more than three years, at the discretion of a jury.

""BEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall hereafter write, print, or cause to be written or printed, any book, pamphlet or other writing, with the intent of advising, enticing, or persuading persons of color, within this commonwealth, to make insurrection, or to rebel, or denying the right of masters to property in their who had been and not in the democracy of the legislatue. Some weak and not in the democracy of the legislatue, and they also know, that principles fix and they also know, that principles consider it well, and deeply lay it to heart. Take away arguments and warnings through society, as it is to opporthis constitution, and our dependence upon "Democracy," the ravages of Southern slavery.

ion, so to direct the course of their legislative, executive, and judicial action as will protect the rights of every unlits prevalence, will be fruitful of consequences de offending citizen, by the punishment of evil-doors. If a to all social happiness. man shall set fire to his neighbor's house, is it not incumbent on the officers of government to punish the evil-do citizens? And suppose a house should be set on fire, or should be torn down, by a company of men called a mob. will the crime be any the less deserving of punishment by the civil officers? Shall the law sleep because crimin act in combination! Why, then, are not gangs of horse thieves and highway robbers exonerated upon the san principle? Could they not equally put in the plea, that they are acting upon their primary and original prerogathe delusion has been eagerly imbibed by many, that the cople, when assembled together in a mob, are above all supposed that when the people deem it proper to collect themselves together, in their primary assemblies, this is the highest exercise of civil and political power; and that they can then and there evercise a sovereignty that is hove the constitution of the United States!

Now, Messrs Editors, this is utterly false; and it is the ost dangerous political delusion that was ever spread broad through this nation. The people are as much bound ditution as the legislatures, their governors, or judges are; and the House of Representatives have as good er nor the latter have any authority to act, further than proper authority; but any political action of the people in

their primary assemblies have no authority even to propose mendments to the Constitution." This can only be done

they have prevailed in our country, more immediately threaten the destruction of American liberty, than even the destruction of American liberty, than even the destruction of American liberty, than even the or no concern. (a) The occasion of my third note now men in the nation have it in their power to vote away the the great evil against which you have raised a warning

ise as absolute tyranny as a Nero, a Dyonisius, or a Ro- and which pretends that man professes a sovereignty un

Should Abolitionists become fully impressed with a view of its fearful tendencies, and should they courageously ear er, for the protection of the property and the lives of the that every public sin ought to be publicly and at once abo lished, they may expect the hue and cry of "fanaticism" to be raised higher than ever; and when they hear it, they nay assuredly regard it as the war note of infidelity.-Deists and atheists make stronger and more sanguine ca culations of success on the ground of politics, than on any other ground which they have ever been able to occupy. They hope to sow the seeds of unbelief far and wide throug ciety, so as to produce a plentiful harvest, by flattering the pride of human nature, with the prospect of an augu vereignty that shall be irresponsible to any higher aulaw, and above all provisions of the constitution! It is thority, and uncontrollable by all that is called God, or that is worshipped. - letang will of ton be

To say that it is dangerous and hazardous to speak hings, and to publish them abroad, is but to say, in other words, that the disease has already gotten a deep hold upon the vitals of society; and that the disposition to dethrone God has already become so prevalent, that if we presume to advance his claims, or to call in question the

We expect to hear earnest and solemn remonstrance What says the God's supremacy, except from the desire of infidels to have but they are not the less true to principles, and persever-Record! It says the people may peaceably assembly toall these matters kept in profound silence, till they shall
never gain over these men by pushing matters to extremes, gether," to attend their courts of justice, to elect their regreentatives, or to petition the government for a redress
of their grievances and when they do either they act with
of their grievances and when they do either they act with politically independent of Almighty God 1 to o'l'

It is not probable that the note of alarm will be imme some time to come, to remain silent; but if Abolitionists ing peas against it, to shiver the flinty rock. make as great efforts to call up the attention of the nation

On the second page, I find that those thinkest I have not local sending and the second page, I find that those through a second page, I find that the feelings and page and the population of the second page, I find that the page and th

metter forewall to the only count of Landings for furthers to continued of the market of the county of the design of the county of the county

purpose of destroying the prosperity of their neighbors, is a very great sin, and ought to be utterly abolished.

Thirdly, The act of the people, or of any number of them, in arresting individuals and executing them, or punishing them in any way, without due course of law, by a summary process called Lynch Law, is a grievious and an enormous sin; therefore, it ought to be at once and forever abolished.

It is my solemn conviction, that these absminations, as they have prevailed in our country, more immediately threaten the destruction of American liberty, than once longer private; was this! bath mon

the great evil against which you have raised a warning voice; and that it is as much our imperious duty to expose these false principles and vile practices, and to publish our arguments and warnings through society, as it is to oppose the ravages of Southern slavery.

The alarming practices just mentioned, naturally result from the principles of political atheism, which denies the sovereign authority of God over the government of nations, and which pretends that man professes a sovereignt underived from God, and irresponsible to him, as being independently inherent in human nature. This is a delusion of the first magnitude; and one which, in proportion to its prevalence, will be fruitful of consequences destructive into propers. resentment, in the common way of throwing up your pa-per. I can only say, that whatever your intention might be, I had no resentment of the kind to gratify. I meant hon-

per. I can only say, that whatever your intention might be, I had no resentment of the kind to gratify. I meant honestly what I said, and nothing more.

I am a good deal surprised at the position in which the document you produce, places Mr. Breckenridge. I was confident from having read Dr. Wardlaw's statement, that you were "entirely wrong" in calling him a slave-holder. Yet, he is not a slave-holder in the sense, in which the term is usually applied. In other words, he is an eman-cipator; and although I should have been glad to find the term of their service abbreviated, yet I should rejoice most cordially, if all the slaves in the United States we the end of their bondage as these. The objections, which you raise respecting the restrictions about good behavior will be obviated, by reflecting that the laws of the State

therefore cannot judge how far I should be ready to har-monize with him. I simply saw that you had an extract from something published by him, in a late paper; but I did not get time to read it, and the paper which contained it, is now missing. In your judgment respect tives of the late General Assembly, I think you it, is now missing. In your judgment respecting the mo-tives of the late General Assembly, I think you are in dan-ger of erring from a bias, very natural in an abolitionist, by which you may lose sight of the fact, that anti-slavery and abolitionism are not precisely synonymous. Suppo-sing the Assembly, as a body, to be opposed to the peculiar views and measures of the abolitionists, it would fair to represent them as in favor of slavery. presume to advance his claims, or to call in question the two classes of anti-slavery-men in the country, of which independence of human authority, we shall do it at our the abolitionists form one class, and the gradualists, and we expect to near earnest and solemn removal and class contains, as I believe, by far the larger portion of the Constitution of the United States, as against our presuming to ingitate such questions. This of the steady, sound thinking, and sure-footed men belonging to the people whatever. Neither the forsurest plan, and you have them with you. But join in a their primary assemblies, for which the constitution makes diately sounded. It will be considered better policy, for the slave-holders, as destitute of true picty and benevo-

To this it may be objected, on the ground that the people have independent authority to alter their constitution at any time, and in any manner they please in reply to which we need but to turn to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, to see that the people in their propose existence has not been suspected, because of the United States, to see that the people in their primary assemblies have no authority even to propose the visions and religious part of this communitheir primary assemblies have no authority even to proposed minendments to the Constitution." This can only be done by "two-thirds of both houses of Congress," or, "on the application of two-thirds of the several states." And at the application of two-thirds of the several states." And at the application of two-thirds of the several states. "And at the application of two-thirds of the several states." And at the application of two-thirds of the several states, or by the conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the several states, or by the conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the several states, or by the conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the separate from the official action of the Congress, or of the state legislatures, have no authority whatever over the constitution of the official action of the Congress, or of the state legislatures, have no authority whatever over the constitution.

It is not proper that the people should understand the structure of their civil government—or would, it be better for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ignorance of its printer for demagogues to keep them in ign o. Why, then, were not the New School accused of co-tion with the slave-holders, and connivance at slavery?

ster friend political poli

church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti-

(6) "Trucklers for power," "sold to the slave-holders."

of Bloomingburgh, and its vicinity, met at Mr. Daw on the public press in his very midst. He has seen that the divil hath left his ain, surely hath he departed frac the son's June 13th, and having adopted a constitution, press laughing to scorn the institutions of Liberty among lad;—for he hath rent him sair.—Dr. Dryasdust.

formed themselves into a society, called the Fayette County, Female Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to yours, of Slavery at the South. He has seen the huge and gory President, Miss Mirick; Vice Presidents, Miss Ocheltree

Rev. D. C. EASTNAY, Sec'y, of F. C. A. S. S. Bloomingburgh, July, 15th 1837.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

CINCINNATI, AUGUST 11, 1837.

DIED, August 7th, 1837, CHARLES S., only son of Gamaliel Bailey, jun.

All persons desirous of hearing an Anti-Slavery disthe Rev. J. B. Cook will preach upon that subject.

number. They shall appear in our next.

"FACTS."-Nearly all, if not quite alll, of the articles on our 4th page are taken from a very interesting monthly publication in Philadelphia, entitled, "Facts for the Peoble.

The Columbus Convention-"Minor Considera-

mory of man runneth not to the contrary"-it can at his inauguration, making but one pledge to Republic couplet-

board low The outs will grin,

The fruit of the late grave Whig incubation at Colum bus has been, to advise one of a still graver, more solemn After all this, Mr. Hammond and his Whig Conver After all this, Mr. Hammond and his while sentences and general character, at some other point next year. They summon all "who are resolved that there shall be Researe," to "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull allogether." And what do they intend by "Reform!" The brushing away of the battalia of insects that have fastened brushing away of the battalia of insects that have fastened themselves on that noble beast, the Public, and are sathered than the property of the way of the way of the way of the public, and are sathered than the public and the public and the saturation." [the introduction of the Whigs into political than the public and th may succeed to the yet undiminished banquet. To help four represent of slavery from the very purious of the Cathem to their seats, the Nullifier and the Unionist—the Slave-holder and the Abolitionist—the Mason and the Anhold in their enterprise of no common type. i-Mason are all summoned—invited almost in "Lydian res" to take on themselves the common harness that they may have the honor of assisting in the patrioti nt of trundling the most conspicuous of the into their proper places at the entertainment If, as Burke said, "the age of Chivalry is gone"—the sa cannot be said of the age of Humbuggery; if "the glory of Europe is extinguished," the impudence of "party"

pend on a servile people. All the classes of citizens the fre bove referred to, are the "minor divisions," and the printhe clear-orbed visions of the Whigs, are nothing but "par-judices. "These "minor divisions" and prejudices, are

expectation of models. We have exercitly discrimination to the form the control of the same and the services of the common to th of their lives, into ONE HALF OF THIS UNION, merely To THE SEC'T OF THE FAYETTE Co. A. S. SOCIETY, because they are known to be the advocates of these principles. He has seen the Spirit of Slavery, in its effects of Slavery at the South, He has seen the huge and gory County, Female Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to yours. Presidents, Miss Miss Ocheltree and Miss Dickey; Secretaries, Miss Stewart and Miss Dickey; Stewart and Miss Dickewing stewart a From the same of August 4.

LAYERT, through her legislative bodies, demanding of CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1837.

LAYERT, through her legislative bodies, demanding of CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1837.

LAYERT, through her legislative bodies, demanding of CINCINNATI, Aug. 2, 1837.

Mr. Editor,—About three weeks or a month ago, I Clay (now U. S. Senator) of Alabama, and his lady, comprehacy of her "magnificent and awful cause." He has a which I had subscribed, would terminate on the 18th of lad of fifteen or sixteen years of age, by telling me of his SLAVERT, through her legislative bodies, demanding of the free states, that freedom of speech and of the press, be withheld from our citizens, for presuming to question the supremacy of her "magnificent and awful cause." He has seen Slavery publickly plundering the National Mail, and making of its contents a bonfire in the great square of had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been had so nearly expired. It seems, however; to have been determined that the old prover which says "that it is essistated. He has heard a slaveholding Governor declare, that slavery is the corner-stone of our Republican edifice, and urge its establishment on every present the corner of Congress, proclaiming,—aye, and proclaiming absence "if they do not find their way outside of the seems of the last of fifteen or sixteen years of age, by telling me of his fixed resolution never to hold a slave! But it may not be no now—it may be that the foul fished has succeeded in standard that the old prover which says "that it is essistent too, by the head of the department to which the post-office is entrusted. He has heard a slaveholding Governor declare, that slavery is the corner-stone of our Republican edifice, and urge its establishment on every premit me once more to assure you that if any of your travelling "Imps" or "Loafers," should think proper to trouble me again with that filthy sheet, it will be owing to my left they do not find their way outside of the which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period which we have just been "expelled." Since this period in the first of the first of the standard in the first of the son on the 18th of July, and I paid up accordingly, rejoicing that the time first of the first lon's death." He has heard the slaveholders, in the Natitudes of Northern re

faithful found "Among the faithle

menaced in the very Capitol with a public prosecution for Ep. Pars.

Garded hereafter as being completely here de combat.—

Ep. Pars.

"In order that our readers may be able to form a proper stimete of the medium which has stimete of the medium which has a stimete of the medium. The Columbus Convention—"Minor Considerations"—Anti-Masonry—Abolitton—Slavery,
Texas, &c., &c.

Never has there been a crisis in our history, when sternness and vigilance, and energy on the part of the ficials of Human liberty and Constitutional right, were then proffering the country to us for reception into our brotherhood; and our own slave-holding South, as ance political divisions (the Whigs) raising the banner of man, urging its recention, solely on the ground, that it will remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the first and the proper that our readers may be able to form a proper estimate of the motives which have prompted Mr. Stewart to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which can be divisioned to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which can be divisioned as a contraction of the motives which have prompted Mr. Stewart to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which can be divisioned to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which less resolutes," fugitives from justice, seizing on the Territory of a neighboring and friendly nation—establishing slavery by law where it had been by law extinguished—expedient to place our citizens on their guard against certain hireling of the abolition is provided to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which less resolutes," fugitives from justice, seizing on the Territory of a neighboring and friendly nation—establishing specific to an article which appeared in Tuesday's Republican, explored, "Abolition Loufers," in which we deemed it expedient to place our citizens on their guard against certain hireling of the abolition is provided to address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which less resolutes, fugitives from justice, seizing on the Territory of a neighboring and friendly nation—establishing address us in the ungentlemanly billingsgate style, which to address us in the underesse with the address us in the motives which have prompted from the address us in the motives whi "Reform" its folds floating o'er the Maelstrom of party confer on it a decided, a perpetual prepoiderance in the disposed to ingulf every principle that is left among us. If their aim is not, so old, as that "the mean and the man are the state of the government," More still than this centry is to distribute abelition or so old, as that "the mean are the man is not, so old, as that "the mean are the man are the among us. If their aim is not so old, as that "the me-Mr. H. has lived to see-a President of the U. States a m antiquity with that veracious and time-honored America, and that pledge, to use all the power the Comtitution had conferred on him to perpetuate slavery throughout the South, by resisting its extinction at the Capitol, till it should please the slaveholders themselve

es so far as such insects can, from their naholder in the abstract and in practice, and who even de another set, lean, hungry, and almost rabid from restraint, nice the Constitutional right of Congress to banish the

At the last Anti-Slavery Convention in New York, in iters most deject and wretched. May, the following resolution was submitted, and after

"Resolved, As the sense of this society, that while abo-litionists ought neither to organize a distinct political par-ty, nor, as abolitionists to attach themselves to any exist-ing party, the people of all parties are solemnly bound, by the principles of our civil and religious institutions, to rethe principles of our civil and religious institutions, to re-fine to support any man for office, who will not sanction the freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of petition, and the abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in the District of Columbia and the territories, and who will not oppose the introduction of any new slave state

juil could be made out of them in any other way,) work being—that is, while the work is actually in for the Whigs—to be laid saide. But where we want—the establi hanest of Justice on the Polar property of resuming thom? It will, in all probability, esples of the government—we have only to be active a

the plorable than that which is proposed to remarkly. Is it wooderful, then, that under the influence of such views, men, who are friendly to the injured Africans, and when the proposed to the rights of the great elevery, as equally opposed to the rights of the great elevery, as equally opposed to the rights of the great elevery in the peakage too vestually, opposed to the plans and progress of abolitonism?

But, free? an teclious to you, and to your readers. It half therefore conclude, with stating it as my honest conviction that the controvery in the Presbyterian Church and property, the apreciately the same acts would have been passed, as were in reality passed, if there had not been a sixty and consequently not an abolitionist, on the face of the earth.

Yours respectfully.

John Burtr.

(a) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of the Anti(a) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of our proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(a) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of our proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(a) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of the controvers in the President of the Anti(b) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(b) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(c) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of the Anti(a) We consider ourself the best judge of the sphere of the Anti(b) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(b) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(c) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(c) Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention in church or state, which affect the interests of the Anti(c) Reform. Spea ciples abstain utterly from voting for either.

"We must put aside all minor considerations—abolitionism, anti-masonry, slavery, admission of Texas into
the candidates for the State Legislature. "Are you favorwhile to true piety and benevolent feeling;"—such

"We must put aside all minor considerations—abolitionism, anti-masonry, slavery, admission of Texas into
the candidates for the State Legislature. "Are you favorable to the same way interrogatories ought to be put to all
tionism, anti-masonry, slavery, admission of Texas into
the Union." "destitute of true piety and benevolent feeling;"—such the Union."

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

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The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of bles our colored citizens from testifying in our courts of piets our colored citizens from testifying in our courts of piets our colored citizens from testifying in our courts of piets, under the same restrictions as other persons?"—form the Union."

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of bles our colored citizens from testifying in our courts of piets, under the same restrictions as other persons?"—form a society of patriotic young men, who re the one of the most sealous abolitionists.

The distribute of true piety and benevolent feeling; "—such the Union."

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of bles our colored citizens from testifying in our courts of piets, under the same restrictions as other persons?"—form the line of the Erosophic Seciety. J. G. Birrely is now well known that the line of the Erosophic Seciety.

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of the Erosophic Seciety.

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of the Erosophic Seciety.

Now, Mr. Hammond is no noviciate in the history of the Erosophic Seciety.

Now, Mr. Hammond is not needed, which the law (for instance) which disable to the repeal of the law (for instance) wh

Doughface Wailings. And now, gude maisters, if " tearing" be ony sign that

From the Cincinnati Republican, Aug. 4.

ABOLITION LOAPERS! Abolition agents are going the rounds, soliciting subscri-

Yours, respectfully, C. STEWART.

[Mr. Ramsay after settling his accounts the best way he puted; to see one of the purest and ablest patriots of the Society, nor a declared abolitionist; winds up the matter

> blushing impudence is much longer tolerated, we are not certain, that the sanctuaries of our wives and daughters, their importunities. Their abrupt and imprudent conduc to females, have already become a source of complaint in this city. If we are not justifiable in placing the unsus pecting portion of the community on their guard agains these emissaries, who, under a cloak of false philanthropy under a pretence of furthering the cause of humanity, enter our dwellings, uninvited, at all hours of the day, to the annoyance of our families, and that, too, for the purpose of disseminating doctrines which a majority of us dese,—in the name of common sense, where is the liberty spise,—in the name of common sense, where is the inerty of the press? or where the sense of prating of its indepen-dence? If there be any of our citizens, so steeped in fa-naticism as to be blind to the consequences which are like-ly to result from a toleration of this state of things, which ly to result from a toleration of this state of things, we have endeavored to expose, (from no other motive under heaven than a desire to serve the cause of truth and virtue) as to encourage this species of abolition loading, it is no business of ours. We have performed our duty. They can travel their own road—we will not molest or rebuke them. If they find in the end that they have been imposed upon, duped and cajoled, we trust they will not come to us for consolation.

Poor fellow !- "Quite, quite, conon! And he of prin-

signing to slavery, on a Mississippi cotton plantation a cost pockets.

WHITE citizen of Ohio, merely for presenting to him for signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions for the abolition of all and the signature petitions are signatured as a signature petition of the abolition of all and the signature petitions are signatured as a signature petition of the abolition of all and the signature petitions are signatured as a signature petition of the abolition of all and the signature petitions are signatured as a signature petition of the abolitic petition of all and the signature petitions are signatured as a signature petition of the signature petition and the signature petition and the signature petition and the signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature petition are signatured as a signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the signature signature petition are signatured as a signature petition and the MR. EDITOR ambia, and against the annexation of Texas to the Union,—is this, I say, the same "REPUBLICAN" Mr. when neither their fines nor the cost of feeding them in the first

nem out. If this be the same, let it be kno FAIR PLAY.

A few days ago petitions for the abolition of slavery in

request editors throughout the State, to publish the same so that the said James G. Birney may have an opportuni ty of knowing that he is expelled from our Society.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary sign the a ove resolutions.

JOSEPH JENKINS,

Pres. Ero. So. of the Uni. of Ala. NETHERLAND TATE, Secretary of the Erosophic Society.

[To what shifts is the spirit of slavery reduced! "I seeketh rest and findeth none." Formerly it was confined

All persons desirous of hearing an Anti-Slavery discourse, are invited to attend at Enon Baptist Church on Baker street, next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour of cause of freedom, if caught at the South, should "die a fe-fore "caution them to beware."

| Die me again with that filthy sheet, it will be owing to my diminished our honors from similar institutions to that from absence "if they do not find their way outside of the which we have just been "expelled." Since this period we have been admitted to the honors of one in Kentucky and of these in the State of Ohio. Nor has this honor. and of three in the State of Ohio. Nor has this honor. tional legislature, commanding silence to discussion of communications from members of Chillicothe slavery, with their superlative "Will not permit it," and found these borrowed expressions. long since conferred on us by the "Philomathie Society

We trust the President and Secretary of the Erosophi ciety will take no offence at our transmitting to each of with the following complete "give in." He may be reof Excommunication has, after so long a time, been reanthropist communicating to them the fact, that their Bull ceived and noted : and our sincere wish, that they may in dividually live long enough to repent of the exposure, that they have made of their folly to the world, -SEN'R. Ep.

New School Convention.

We see that the adherents of what is called the New School in the Presbyterian Church are about holding Convention in a few days at Auburn in New York holding may be utterly expelled from the bounds and protion and favor of that Church, in any way. Our ab lition friends who will be in that Convention ought to be firm on this point. It will be lost labor to attempt to restore and maintain the violated integrity of the Presby y forbidden from having any concern with it. With the nost violent and church-managing of our slaveholding Rabbies; Slavery is the Finst concenn. Every thing else must be subjected to Slavery, or there will be no peace. So, let our abolition friends make up their minds—
either to expel slavery at once from the church, to be Wilmington, July 24, 1837. expelled themselves by it-or forever hold their peace about the iniquity.

Taylor of this city. It contains the Declaration of In-dependence,—Articles of Confederation,—Constitution of the U.S., and Washington's Farewell Address. It am restore the cloth to its former appearance without intime with frequent occurrence to the fundamental principles of civil government," seems especially called for, this little work will not be found amiss in our coat or waistcoat without all descriptions of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose.—Coat collars cleaned without alleaning their courses without alleaning their course work will not be found amiss in our coat or waisttime done at the theorem public that he will extract all kinds of Greass, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without intime will extract all kinds of Greass, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without intime will extract all kinds of Greass, Pitch, Tar, Paint, Oil &c., and restore the cloth to its former appearance without intime when the course of a composition that he uses expressly for that purpose.—Coat collars cleaned without altering their
than the course of the fine of the course of the cou

Ex-President Adams' Oration.

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NOTICES.

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h	Printing Philan. Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67	
78	" Postage during this month,	1 50
n		1120212
e	"Expanses of Office from weekly accou	
e	JUNE 3, Printing 2d Report of O. A. S. Socie	CTRESCUSION SERVICES
в,	24, D. Loring & Co. for paper,	50 00
l-	" Postage this month,	36
01	Dr. Bailey for services,	30 00
0	C. K. Bushnell, do.	40 00
09	do, Office Expenses,	29 40
	" Carl & Alley Printing Philanthrop	piet.
1.	Nos. 68, 69, 70, 71,	
d	JULY 1, Paper to print Petitions,	19 50
g	7, G. W. Townley for shelving, per bi	1. 8 57
0	8, D. Loring & Co. for paper,	108 50
	Expenses on paper from N. Y.	53 73
	" Cyrus Cropper for hinding Pamphlet	
8	RELIGIOUS TO A SECURITION OF THE PROPERTY OF T	CONTRACTOR OF STREET
네	18, Unsaleable currency, to the world	8 00
3	" 6 Reams Post office paper,	81 00
	28, Postage, for this month,	alchemittlenits:
	" C. K. Bushnell, for services,	10 00
	"Dr. Bailey, do.	89 00
,	" C. K. Bushnell, Office Expenses,	44 55
H	" Carl & Alley Printing Philanthrop	int was 12
1	Nos. 72, 73, 74, 75,	224 00
:	" American A. S. Society on Pledge,	420.80
H	29, Carl & Alley Printing Philan. No. 7	6, 56 00
1	" C. K. Bushnell, Office Expenses,	14 88
1	a services,	5 00
	" Dr. Bailey, do.	NAMED A DRIVERS A PROPERTY.
	" American A. S. Society on Pledge,	10 00
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1	Total Am't of Disbursement this Quarter,	\$2113 87
I	Total Am't of Receipts,	1995 87
1	and design organization as solver as a medicinal second	BY STANBOY AND
	Balance Due the Treasurer, (over drawn)	\$118 33
	of the own of the standard and the grave of the	
1	denn an - a terel man mechanis, del al stall	massb glao
	Balance in Treasury May 4th, 1837,	15 94
1	Max, 12, By cash rec'vd of C. K. Bushnell,	
11	17, Wattles,	
	25, for \$7 uncurrent,	5 50
1	25, for \$7 uncurrent,	0 00
ŀ	ult 25, " Rec'ved of J. G. Birney,	to 20 100

RECEIPTS.

Subscriptions to Philanthi " Depository,

29, On Pledges & Donations this Quarter, 1092 50

148 25 \$1995 54

Gen. R. E. Price, (Donation,) -7 25 Sandy-spring A. S. Society in part of pledge, Salem A. S. Society per M. R. Robinson, 10 00 Canfield A. S. Society, by J. Barnes, (plodge) 5 00 John P. Cowles, (Granville pledge) -19.72 M. S. McIlrath, (pledge at Mt. Pleasant,) 10 00 25 00 Lydia H. Keep, (pledge to colored schools) 10 00 9 00 11 00

FOR PHILANTHROPIST,	8620 40
B. Steadman, 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	00
Andrews & Foot, (5 copies)	00.0
S. L. Severance,	00
8. H. Potter,	00
L. J. Hamline, - motor of add at the late	00
Dr. A. Brown,	00
	2 00
Samuel Treat,	00
John M. Hamilton,	00
Stephen Baldwin, in the state of the state of	00
Morray & Randall, was a to make a market	25
J. W. Aloord, but his -to be his generalese	00
From G. Benham,	3 75
Daniel Gregg, per J. G. Birney,	1 00
or D. F. Millikan, our bedshoold to everywise to	3 00
J. Davis, per J. Kirk,	1 00
Nelson C. Smith, per E. Mills,	00
Enoch Barnum, the first the state of the land	
one backrone processing three partial toll for the His	
Jacob Heaton.	00
Jacob Heaton,	00

Robert French, and we was a sent notice one 2 00 NOTICE.

THE CLINTON CO. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY Will hold their Annual Meeting, for the choice of officers and other necessary business, on Wednesday, August 16th, at 11 o'clock A. M. in the Presbyterian meeting-house in Wilmington, JANES G. BIRNEY, Esq. is expected to be present and address the meeting. Tuos, Hinney, Secry.

Jesse Garretson, . . . 2 00

STEAM SCOURING AND CLOTHES-DRESSING EMPORIUM.

We have just seen this handsome little work of three inchess by two, pecket-book form handsomely bound in red morocco, with gilt edges,—published by Mr. En Taylor of this city. It contains the Declaration of Inthe most approved pla Ladies habits, table-clother and germents of all de ions, done at the shortest notice, and in the best p

de lo per nin án sio pay. CHARLES SATCHELL

Cincinnati, July 26, 1837. N. B. Gentlemen's cast-off clothing bought.

years from Love & Parrison's all most steer CABINET & CHAIR WARE ROOM, On Columbia street, East of Main.

A. MORRISEY A. KELLOGG, VALUE DET OR

re Auction House, Pith street between Main

position between right and wrong; the re

tinction and opposition between right and wrong; the ritude of God's law; the mutual obligations; and corpording drives and rights of all moral tedge.

We hold human rights to be indicatable, because the acresponding dutes are unchanging; because moral quartesponding dutes are unchanging; because moral qualities are indelible; because the human sout is immorated. the are indelible; because the human soul is majorial, because the law of God is irrepealable; because the former of God is immovable; because the Sovie nice Benne Pagren, who ordained and conferred them; is not man, that he should lie, nor the son of man that he should re-

thuman nature, and a one-planty guaranteed man his even image.

laim these rights for eurselves, and consequently in. We claim them on the ground of our comman nature. We claim them because we are ponsibilities which require their exercise, not be-our fathers resisted certain encroachments upon We claim them as men—not as rich men, or as n;-not as learned men, or unlearned men;-no poor men;—not as learned area, or different men;—not as mon having straight hair, or crisped hair;—or blue eyes, or black eyes, or as being white, or red, or olive, or tawny, or sable in our complexions! We claim them as men, not as men of property and standing;" as were not as laborers, still

OUR OBJECTS. Senio L.C.

It is for the rights of MAN that we are contending the rights of ALL men—our own rights—the rights our neighbors—the liberties of our country—of our post ity—of our fellow men—of all nations, and of all fut

It is for principles, great psinciples, fundamental and malterable principles, the principles of truth, of right-ousness, and of freedom. In is for practices in accordance with correct pr

It is with the weapons of Iruth, in the warfare aga

t is to the death struggle between American Slavery and American Freedom, that we have come up. It is in and American Freedom, that we have come up. It is in the great moral conflict between the practices of oppres-sion and the precepts of righteousness, that we gird on our armor. Lower objects than these we disclaim, from whatever quarter they may be attributed to us,

By the principles of peace and righteousness addressed to the master, we hope for the enfranchisement of the slave, in season to avert the bloody catastrophe, anticipated by Mr. Jefferson.

By the wise and prompt use of the liberties whis joy under the Constitution, we hope to terminate joy under the Constitution, we hope to terminate those gla-ring intringements of it which now threaten its very ex-

We hope to bury sectional jealousy in the grave of the

By persuading our Southern brethren voluntarily to remove "the curse entailed upon them" by their own criminal consent, we hope to see the entire South budding and blossoming as the rose, and becoming as the garden of God. The redemption of the oppressor from the bondage of sin; his rescue by a timely repentance from the long deferred judgments of heaven; and his participancy in the rich blessings of many ready to perish, are among the objects dearest to our hearts.

We seek nothing less than the overthrow of despotism by the principles of freedom: the termination of onores.

We hold that emancipation should be immediate, ur nal, and universal,

Because, if inalienable rights may be withheld, on the score of an expediency of which the legislator of the interested party may be the judge, there can be no possible

dentify for the liberty of nny man, or of any community. So that a denial of this duty is a denial of human rights, and a warfare against universal liberty.

It should be unconditional—for the reasons just stated because all sin should be unconditionally abandoned: because it is an abrogation of all law and all liberty; to extend to a man his rights on conditions: because there can be none but unrighteous conditions imposed upon a man as an indispensable prerequisite for allowing him the exas an indispensable prerequisite for allowing him the ex-ercise of his inherent rights? A man has a perfect right, for example, to a certain house. May the unlawful oc-cupant restore it to him on conditions! No. But what is any man's right in a house, compared with every man's

stantial title to his freedom,

SAFETY.

To say that immediate emancipation is not safe, is to say that it is not safe for human beings to obey their Cre-

doubt the first principles of common sense—the operations of moral cause and effect—and the testimony of universal experience and history. The writings of Clarkson and Stuart have triumphantly established this point, and the world has been challenged in vain to produce an instance of starvation or bloodshed, in consequence of eman

cipation.

To say that immediate emancipation is not safe, is to say that it is not safe for human beings to be free! It is to say, what the despots of all ages and nations have said, and still say, that the laboring classes of mankind are incapable of self-government, and ought to be kept under the control of their superiors! Jacob Heaton,

Jesse Carrisons, and Tanal

Emancipation from slavery does not cenfer the right of range, but we contend that colored persons should be frage, but we contend that colored persons should be owed its exercise, as soon as they possess the qualifica-ns required of other citizens. They should also be aid-and countenanced in their endeavors, by moral and in-sectual culture, to become respectable and useful mem-

urdened by an oppressive and vexations system ticechip, for grown men, as in Jamaica.—but that be employed as free laborers, and paid equal and es, as in Bermuda and Antieva, where they are they shall be employed as free indorers, and paint plant wages, as in Bermuda and Antigus, where they are industrious and happy, and their employers safe and prosing the same of the same

By the abolition of slavery, we mean simply the repeal f the iniquitous slave code—the abolition of the unrightitous slave code—the appunder of wherein slavery consists—the restoration of the condition of "chattele," to the dignity of the condition of "chattele," to the dignity of stional beings. If there are any reasons why this aboli-on about not take place new, they are reasons which the equally valid in all future time. And they are the immutable laws of God!

It was more than a year from its commence lavory acciety was formed, and that w

AND DOLLARS, for their diterty, (216,522.) And pe

which the laborer would ou call to mind

who care their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, fill exactly the same place" as the slaves.—
He further says: I have as incere feelings of regard for that people as any man who lives among them. But I ssk gentlemen to say, whether they believe that those who be a denial of the law and of the gospel—a limited and the same and a blasphomy against Him drawn in the care that political effaire? They never demove will—never can, "—Burleigh's Address.

"We are natives of this country; we only ask to be ated as well as foreigners. Not a few of our forefather joy the fruits of our labor.—Rev. E. Williams (a color man) Rector of St. Philip's Church, New York.

Uningrans o'onour appearch 3, 1822 Dat man is eider fool or knave, And his heart is scaled to me, Who says de poor afflicted slave, Is happier dan de free.

But if he he not feel or known But tell de troot ob me,

Den let him come and be the slave,

And I will be de free."

Antigua, are fulfilling the predictions of a United States. Their arguments and

ere facts—plain stubborn facts.
Insurrections have not attended ary, the peace and security of the island have been in creased by it. In no instance has it been found necessary to call out the militia. In no instance has there been a combination among the freedmen for purposes of violence; law; no strikes for in America and England; no outbreakings and insubordi-nation of any kind. We need no stronger evidence of the feeling and fact of security, which prevailed immediately on emancipation, than the abolition of the Christmas

The expenses of cultivating the estates are undoubtedly less. This, an examination of the account books will show beyond dispute. The Speaker of the House of Assembly, (Dr. Nugent,) who has been long acquainted with the agricultural affairs of the island, and who is a scientific and intelligent man, assures us that they are not above two-thirds of what they were during slavery. Were the

labor is giving place to other long deferred judgments of heaven; and his participancy in the rich blessings of many ready to perish, are among the objects dearest to our hearts.

We seek nothing less than the overthrow of despotism by the principles of freedom; the termination of oppression by the reign of righteousness; the establishment of liberty by the supremacy of law; the conformity of law to the spirit of liberty.

We hold that emancipation should be immediate, un-

Because, if inclinable rights may be withheld, on the nothing to do are tempted by what the world calls pleaindolence; and we all know how much people that have nothing to do are tempted by what the world calls pleasure: the result is, that states and colonies are proverbial for dissipation. Hence, too, the contempt for industry which prevails in this state of society. Where none work but slaves, usefulness becomes degradation. The wife a respectable mechanic, who accompanied her husband from Massachusetts to the South, gave great offence ty, to use there can be useful avocations: they begged her to desist from it, offering the errors on a man in the expect right, awful occording to the slaves. They deemed it very important that the nefect right, awful oc But what

nd: Because every man is as much entitled to his inalienable rights as any man can be. If there be a slave on earth who ought not to be immediately emancipated, then there is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no freeman on earth who holds any valid and subthere is no free man in the free more in contact with a people zealously and understandingly opposed to slavery; let them hear the united testimony of a whole community, proclaiming to them will go home and loose th bands of wicked de others to do likewise.

THE PRESURE CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING.

A gentleman who was in the city of Newark a few days since, was struck with the silence and desolation that once busy place; broken merchants, ruined mechanics, and idle laborers were to be seen in every line of the American people will, I do ined mechanics, and idle laborers were to be seen in every street, all business was apparently suspended. What was the cause of this change? The city had become bank-rupt; the South had failed to meet her engagements and the representatives of the American people will, I do not doubt, give you the praise your exploits entitle you to able to elect if they were placed on a footing with north-rupt; the South had failed to meet her engagements and the losses had consequently fallen upon the laboration. The enemy approach is that there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there by slaveholders, over and above what these men would be able to elect if they were placed on a footing with north-rupt; the South had failed to meet her engagements and the losses had consequently fallen upon the laboration of the American people will, I do not doubt, give you the praise your exploits entitle you to able to elect if they were placed on a footing with north-rupt. The enemy approach is the consequently fallen upon the laboration of the American people will, I do not doubt, give you the praise your exploits entitle you to able to elect if they were placed on a footing with north-rupt. The enemy approach is the consequently fallen upon the laboration of the fallent properties and the representatives of the American people will, I do not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less than 15 members of Congress sent there is a now not less then 25 members of Congress sent there is a now not less the the losses had consequently fallen upon classes of the North. He says—

"I proposed in writing, several question in the city. He gave me written answers, and the answers were confirmed by many others. The following

are some of the questions and answers. 1. What amount of credit in this city on the South? The South owes this city 5,000,000 dollars. This amount due to the South was known to the gen

men present, when the answer was given. 2, What was the immediate cause of the first failure The failures of the brokers and merchants in New Or-

3. What amount of protested paper has already been curned to this city from the South!

One million of dollars.

Notes against Southern merchants and planters became ue. They were sent on to agents and attorneys to be offected—were not collected for various reasons.

1. The Southern debtor could not be found. Had disposed of his slaves and land and fled to Texas; or had ta-ken his haman chattels along with him to that region of robbers and den of thieves—an asylum for slaveholders, swindlers, dishonest debtors, robbers kidnappers, and muc-

2. The So against those who came from the North to collect their honest debts. For this reason poor Kitchell was lynched. He tried to collect an honest debt. In this way some slaveholders, it seems, have paid their debts to Northernsers. It is getting to be, as I was told, quite a common

really returned!
From Mississippi, Alabams and Louisiana,
5, How have those who first failed regarde

to a share, he it large or se

When Catharine of Russia sent an expedition in 1769, before a course to Greece, with the view of exciting a rebellion against the Tarks, a regre, of the name of Hannibal, was on believe no into board of one of the vessels. He was a general efficier, his father having been in the service of Petar the Great. On the occasion alluded to, he headed a detachment against Navarino, and succeeded in taking possession of that place. The fact is mentioned by Ruthiere, in his history of Poland, (14th books) He was probably a mulatto, as Ruthiere calls him poir de coleur, in contradistinction Rulhiere calls him noir de coleur, in contradistis from negre, the appellation he gives the father, events he was a "nigger,"—the scum of mankind, nuisuace to society. Think of amalgamation at St sburgh !- E. S. Abdy.

> The Virginia Times, a paper which ought to know and which has no motive to overrate, makes the following

> making an aggregate of \$72,000,000. Of the number of slaves exported, not more than one-third have been ers having been carried by their owners, who old—the othe have removed—which would leave in the state the sum of \$24,000,000, arising from the sale of slaves."

> It is said, "The South will not molest our liberty, it we will not molest their slavery; they do not wish to restrict us if we will cease to speak of their peculiar institutions," I reply—The liberty we contend for, is bestowed by God, and we will have it as he gave it. Our liberty not an ex grafia privilege, conced ed to us by the Sout and which we are to have, more or less, as they please to allow. No, sir. The liberty which the South proflers us, to speak, and write, and print, if we do not touch that subject, is a liberty which we do not accept, but which we scornfully reject,—G. Smith.

prived of a participation in the glorious struggle for na onal rights, in which our country is engaged. This no

To every noble-hearted freeman of color, volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty, in money and lands, now received by the white soldiers of the U. States, viz: \$124 in money, and 160 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be enti-titled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and

On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major Ger ral commanding, will select officers for your government ficers will be appointed from among yourselves,

Due regard will be paid to the feelings of freemen an oldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same corps, be exposed to improper compari-sons or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battallion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, un-divided, receive the applause and gratitude of your coun-

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding,

" Proclamation to the People of Color.

oldiers !- When on the banks of the Mobile, I wou to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your white fellow citizens, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities he slaveholding states visit the North every year.

Let most formidable to an invading enemy. I knew with what you could endure hu

ave citizens are united, and all contention has ceased a ng them. Their only dispute now is, who shall we the prize of valor, or who the most glory, its noblest reward.

By Order, THOMAS BUTLER, Aid de Camp."

* .* By referring to Otis's Borra, Vol. 1. book 3, pag 105, it will be seen that the first blood spilled in Boston Massachusetts, for American Independence, was that of

In the month of March, 1820, the bill for the a of Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding State was acted upon in Congress. All the Representatives from the slave States, and 14 from the free States, voted in favor of the measure. Any two of them might have prevented this withering curse from being fast ned upon that great

And yet it is said the North has nothing to

From a statement published by order of the guardian of the poor in 1830, it appears that out of 549 out-doe our relieved during the year, only 22 were persons of olor, being about 4 per cent. of the whole number, while heir ratio of the population of the city and subury was tion of the city and suburbs, ex their ratio of the population of the ceeds 8 1-4 per cent. By a note appended to the printed report of the guardians of the poor, above referred to, it appears that the colored paupers admitted into the almahouse. pears that the colored paupers admitted into the almshouse for the same period, did not exceed four per cent, of the whole number. Quere, are the colored people suisances?

The amount of taxes paid annually by the colored ple at Philadelphia, is about 2,500 dollars; while the sexpended for the relief of their poor, out of the purporentices, and clerks, of those who had failed, have rarely, if ever, exceeded 2,000 dollars. It is colored people, then, not only entirely support their poor, but sliep pay 500 dollars a year for the support whites. Philadelphia, is about 2,500 dollars; while the public ded for the relief of their poor, out of the public ded for the relief of their poor, out of the public ded for the relief of their poor, out of the public ded for the relief of their poor. rerely, if ever, exceeded 5,000 donot their own le, then, not only entirely support their own to pay 500 dollars a year for the support of C.

colored people in Philadelphia have fifty-five Be locieties, some of which are incorporated; they e ally ten thou expense of the poor

believe no instance has since occurred.

The colored people of Philadelphia have lifteen churche clonging to them, a number of them brick buildings, which gether with their Halls, are worth 172,000 dollars. The contradistinction have thirty-four ministers; soventeen Sunday achools; see father. At all public library, consisting of about 500 volumes, besides 8, mankind, and a 333 volumes in private libraries; three debating societies mation at St. Peturee Pemale Library societies; two tract societies; two Reform. Speaking of the proposed Convention

The colored people of Philadelphia, pay annually for house rent, 108,121 dollars; for ground rent, 2,777/dollars; "We have heard intelligent men estimate the number of slaves exported from Virginia within the last twelve honths, at 1200,000—each slave averaging at least \$600, much property the colored people possess, had not time to taking an aggregate of \$72,000,000. Of the number population, before they were required to report. It appeared however, that these two-thirds possessed, in real estate, 500,000 dollars, and personal property, 226,306, is it for our interest to drive away such a people?

"Notwithstanding the difficulty of getting places for them as apprentices, to learn mechanical trades, owing to the prejudices which exist," in 1832 there were between four and five hundred people of color in the city and suburbs, who followed mechanical employments. We presume that by this time the number has considerably in-

Lapacra no. Muoda notalor

"Besides thankfully embracing the opportunities for schooling their children, which have been opened for them by public munificence and private benevolence," the col-Head Quarters, Seventh Military District, Mobile, ored people also support several pay schools, and the pupils in these schools will not suffer by an examination with tants of Louisiana.

tonal rights, in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of Freedom, you are now called upon to defend your most inestimable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children; for a valorous support, as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable government. As fathers, husbands and brothers; you are summoned to rally thus brought one hundred thousand dollars into the State; to this State, and settled handsome fortunes upon them. The name of one colored family might be mentioned which has there, husbands and brothers; you are summoned to rally that of another, which has brought from 50,000 to 75,000 dollars, and the names of a number all of whom as the colored people who have emigrated from other States to this State, many are the children of very wealthy white planters at the South, by their slaves. Feeling affection for their own children they have sent them to a free state, and settled handsome fortunes upon them. The name of one colored family might be mentioned which has the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is round the standard of the Eagle, to defend all which is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are from having the colored people among us, are not these representations—your love of not to be led away by false representations—your love of bonor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier, and the language of truth I address you.

The increase the language of truth I address you.

The increase the language is are not the critismore than ontweighed by the gold and silver which they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State? Quere: Do any of the emitted they bring into the State?

TWO FACTS UNDER ONE HEAD.

Let it be remembered that the man of color has to lab against wind and tide, to meet all the prejudices, and con-tend with all the proscription and opposition of the times. Notwithstanding this, I can show that the colored man is capable of making headway under all his disadvantages. Go with me to Baltimore, and in Howard street we will find a man of color, who, seven years ago, paid \$600 for his own body and soul, and \$300 or more for his wife,—Now he owns nearly a block of ground with three brick ements. Come to Philadelphia, and there is a man na-med Hales, who has twice paid \$350 for himself, being cheated out of the first payment by his humane master.— Now he has on the front of his lot a three story house, med Hales, who has twice paid \$350 for himself, being cheated out of the first payment by his humane master.—
Now he has on the front of his lot a three story house, and on the rear such buildings as rent for more than six hundred dollars a year.—From C. W. Gardner's Speechments, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of this address.

MORTHI OF CONSIDERATION.

It is true we have in Philadelphia and elsewhere, a lor class of colored people, who are both degraded and vicious; and of choice fruit trees. The land is rich, rolling, well but who is to blame? I live near the church in which I have fenced and watered with springs.

A farm of 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres, 18 miles from town, having 50 acres, A narm or 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame house and other buildings. The land is chiefly rich bottom.

A narm or 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame house and other buildings. The land is chiefly rich bottom.

A desirable form of 160 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame or 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame or 100 acres, 17 miles from town, having 50 acres in cultivation, the rest abounding with the best kind of rail timber, a small orchard, a well with a pump, a frame house and other buildings. The land is chiefly rich bottom. the honor to officiate; and in one square there are fifteen grogshops located, by the authority of the city; and in the fatigues of a campaign. I knew well how you loved your native country, and that you had as well as ourselves, to defend what man holds dear—his parents, relations, wife, children and property. You have done more than I exlessed what man holds dear—his parents, relations, whe children and property. Fou have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found, moreover, among you a noble enthusiasm which leads to the performance of great versus as the north, because he votes for his "human cattle," being allowed three votes was alaves. The consequence of this is that there

s of Congress sent there

conholt, two excellent wells, several cisterns, many springs at all costs attending the same. This was dated March first and regularly signed. As I was going by the crowd, and this auction flag, I was struck with the question of the auctioneer, who seemed to have his eye on me. 'Do you want to buy a woman?' I then read the advertisement, and remembered that I was in a land where slaves and horses were commodities equally marketable. 'Do you want to buy a woman?' was the interrogation pressed upon every passer-by. The auctioneer was loudly exclaiming, \$200, only \$200, only \$200 for this likely woman. Two hundred and ten shall I say? Two hundred and ten, \$210, 215—215—a good seamstress, stout, healthy—only 215—220—is a good seamstress, stout, healthy—only 215—220—is a good seamstress, stout, healthy—only 215—220—is a good seamstress, stout, healthy—only 215—260, only 260, 260, shall I knock her off for only \$250, as fine a woman sever went under the hammer—275, as fine a woman sever went under the hammer—275, 310, going, a woman going for \$320—and—and—a goi

I give you details because they interest measure—and I think you have readers who will not be less interested than I was, in the details of the auction.—
The woman trotted off with her new master, and I busied myself with inquiring into the particulars. I learned that her headened are sent as the baseloned are sent as the control of the sent and the sent a myself with inquiring into the particulars. I learned that her husband was free, and that he bought her a slave, and then matried her. Thus she was his wife and his slave, and he held her by a double tenure, and could sell her when he pleased. The husband got into debt and then ran off—and his wife was attached as his slave, and was sold by order of the court, to pay the debt.—Portland Advertiser.

ADVERTISEMENTS MILES'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF."

TOMATO bas spire sel to A To A Los On somerever you Calonel.

The proprietors of this article, after protracted and expensive research, believe they have obtained from the regetable kingdom, a safe and certain substitute for calomel rat least so far as calomel exerts any beneficial effects upon the human system; an article free from all substances productive of deleterious consequences.

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it will be seen to have a direct effect upon the biliary organs, and to be peculiarly adapted to the treatment of biliary organs, and other diseases, in which a tentidity or congestion of the liver and portal circle prevail.

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mina of the constitution.

It is cleansing and purifying to the system, acts in per feet harmony with the known town of life, and is undoubt edly, one of the most valuable articles ever offered for pub

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for cultivation,
A fertile farm of 136 acres, 8 miles from town, with 70 acres in culture, the rest well timbered with Walnut, Blue Ash, Sugar and Locust trees. The improvements consist of a frame house, with four rooms, a celler and a porch; a frame barn, two stables, a well and a good orch-

me mile from the Ohio, with 50 acres well improved, a vineyard, two orchards of apple and peach trees, of excel-lent quality; a good house with four rooms and a cellar; also, 3 stables, a crib, a smoke house, an excellent cistern and two never failing springs. The land is of good qual-ity, and situated well for cultivation.

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Within ten feet of the office of the Richmond Enquirer, bottom land, situated 15 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivation, the rest well timbered. The improvements for the city of Richmond, propagated as the color of the city of Richmond, propagated as the color of the city of Richmond, propagated as the color of the city of Richmond. vertisement:— By virtue of an order of the Hastings court for the city of Richmond, pronounced on the 22d day of February, [Washington's birth day mark ye.] will be sold in front of the High Constable's Office, on Monday the 11th instant, one bright mulatto woman, about 35 years, of age; (very likely.) also some empty barrels and sun, of yold candle boxes, t.c., to satisfy the above attachment, and all costs attending the same. This was dated March first and service in the control of the same of the High Constable in the control of the High Constable is the control of the High Constable in the control of the High Constable is the High Constable in the Constable is the High Constable in the High Constable is the High Constable in the High Constable is the High Constable in the High Constable in the High Constable is the High Constable in the High Constable in the High Constable is the High Constable in the High

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